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N. E. FARMER.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

The signs of increasing activity in business are manifest in our city and the towns around us. The belief now is, generally, that the crisis in "hard times" is past. One branch of business, and that a large one, we mean the shoe and leather business, has become quite brisk. The demand for shoes is now great, and prices of both shoes and leather have recently advanced.

General activity in business will soon act favorably upon the interests of farmers. The present season, however, will not probably be a lucrative one to them. The crops of the country, as far as an opinion can now be formed, will be up to an average of years. But the prices of agricultural products will be low. This is a necessary consequence of the depression in business, which has driven hundreds and thousands of mechanics and others from their shops into the gardens and fields. The producers from the soil have, for the last year or two, borne an unusual proportion to those who consume without aiding directly in the production. It is when those of other callings have full employment in their respective pursuits, that farmers suffer least from competition—find the readiest markets, the best prices, and the most easy collection of their dues.

The tillers of the soil were the last to feel the pressure of hard times, and they will be the last to share fully the enlivening effects of a revival of business. But the benefits will come to them in time. Some good will be felt by them this year, but they may hope more next year than they can expect in the next few months. Some of their articles of sale have advanced, though they are yet low—such as grain, flour, pork and wool. As far as this improvement in prices has gone, farmers may hope for benefit in their sales of the crop of the present year; but until their productions bear a greater price in proportion to labor, taxes, mechanics' bills, &c., than they do at present, farming, in this vicinity, can yield no profit to the mass of those engaged in it.—ED. N. E. F.

Cruciform Plants—a class comprehending such garden vegetables as the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, sea-kale, turnip, radish, mustard, and in fact almost every culinary article, except spinach. The class derives its name from the flowers having four petals or flower-leaves, disposed in the form of a cross, as exemplified in the wall-flower. It is remarked by botanists, that not a single species included in this group is poisonous. Even that great pest among weeds, charlock, or wild radish, which belongs to the cruciform class, affords when young, most excellent and wholesome greens.

Culmiferous Crops include wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, tobacco, &c. They are all regarded as robbers and exhausters of the soil, some in a far greater degree than others. They are far less so if cut before they mature their seeds.—*Far. Ency.*

TRAINING ANIMALS WHILE YOUNG.

Solomon says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is true in regard to children as a general thing, but it is, if possible, more true in regard to animals of the lower orders, for they, not having so much scope of intellect, are not lead about by propensities which so often overcome all the dictates of reason and salutary trainings of youth.

Every domestic animal, from the hog upward, is susceptible of education, more or less, and should receive it when young. The little pig, if subject to being handled, and rubbed while with its dam, is always much more manageable when it becomes a hog, and may even become *amiable*, in a hogish way, and very susceptible to the "Mesmeric influence of a rubbing stick," when applied in a proper manner to the tickling of his sides to make him "shoulder over" and go into a state of "*clairvoyance.*" If farmers or farmers' sons would take a little more pains to familiarize young animals, such as calves, we should not have so many vicious, kicking cows, nor headstrong, crowding, runaway oxen. But this system would be still more productive of good among horses than any other class.

The Arab horses are supposed to possess more natural docility than any other breed. Perhaps they do—but we doubt if they are endowed by nature with any more kindness of spirit than those of any other country. The account given of their management, by travellers, explains the whole mystery. The Arab and his family become familiar with their horse, even lying down to sleep with him and playing with him, so that he is perfectly broke by the time it is a month old. In this country, many colts are never so much as touched, much less handled and caressed, until they are three or four years old, or large enough to use. And they are *conquered*, rather than tamed by kindness.

Hence it is no wonder that we have horses that are hard to catch in the field, when they see a man coming towards them—or are shy, or contrary and vicious. It is only the rising up of that spirit of defence which nature has implanted in them. Their first knowledge of mankind commenced in war, and their instinct leads them to look out for a battle whenever they have any thing to do with him.

A little, very little time, spent with such animals when young, would save a vast amount of trouble, labor, and vexation with them through their lives. Train them while young—it is not necessary to *work* them any to make them familiar with all the routine of duties that will be required of them when older; but familiar handling, and training them to the word and the will, is all that is needed.—*Maine Far.*

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards, 1 foot, 8 1-2 inches each way. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is 4 inches.

THE STATE DEBTS.

The Baltimore American gives a general view of the condition of the several States as regards their pecuniary liabilities, which we condense as follows:

States which owe no debt—	Population.
New Hampshire,	284,574
Rhode Island,	108,830
Connecticut,	309,978
Vermont,	291,948
New Jersey,	373,306
Delaware,	79,085
North Carolina,	753,419
Iowa Territory,	43,112
Wisconsin do.	30,945
Total,	2,274,197

States which owe, do not formally repudiate, yet fail to pay their interest—	Population.
Pennsylvania,	1,721,033
Maryland,	469,232
Louisiana,	352,411
Indiana,	685,866
Illinois,	476,183
Arkansas,	97,574
Total,	3,805,299

States which owe, pay their interest regularly, and their debts when due—	Population.
Maine,	501,794
Massachusetts,	737,698
New York,	2,428,921
Virginia,	1,239,797
South Carolina,	594,398
Georgia,	691,392
Alabama,	590,756
Kentucky,	779,828
Tennessee,	829,210
Ohio,	1,519,467
Missouri,	383,702
District of Columbia,	43,702
Total,	10,340,665

States which owe and swindle openly—	Population.
Mississippi,	374,651
Michigan,	212,627
Florida Territory,	54,477
Total repudiating,	642,395
Total population of the U. States - -	17,062,546

Thus of our 17 millions of people, less than one million are openly, and less than four millions virtually tainted with the horrible guilt and blasting dishonor of repudiation. Mississippi repudiates $5,000,000, and Michigan $2,000,000, on frivolous pretexts, and Florida $3,000,000 without any pretext. The States which practically repudiate by failing to provide means of payment, owe about $100,000,000, of which we think the greater part will ultimately be paid, but not before a loss of at least $50,000,000 will have accrued to innocent holders of the stocks, who will be driven by necessity or apprehension, to part with their *securities* (as the facetious term is,) at ruinous rates.

From Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF MANURES.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD.

Peat Composts.—Notwithstanding this decayed vegetable matter is so rich in the organic elements of plants, experience proves that, applied in its natural state, it is almost valueless as a manure, compared with stable manures; and hence the reason it has been so little prized. Science has shown the cause of this result, and the means of obviating it; or, in other words, of unlocking the fertilizing powers of these vegetable deposits. To be able to give out ammonia, the peat or swamp muck must be fermented; and this may be effected by the direct addition of alkalies, or by making the peat into a compost with fresh manures. If alkalies are added, the quantity necessary to bring a ton of fresh peat into the same condition, so far as regards ammonia as cow dung, would be "92 lbs. of potash, 61 lbs. of soda, or 16 to 20 bushels of common house ashes." But the farmer will usually find the best method of using peat, will be to combine the peat with manure, by mixing it with dung in his yards, or otherwise making it into compost. Many experiments have been made by some of the best farmers and gardeners of Massachusetts, in relation to the use of peat; and all unite in pronouncing it most valuable. Mr Phinney, of Lexington, says, that "a cord of green dung converts twice its bulk of peat into a manure of equal value to itself; that is, a cord of clear stable dung, composted with two of peat, forms a manure equal in value to three cords of green dung." Mr Robbins, of Watertown, though owning a large stock, makes no use of their manure. This he sells, but keeps his farm in a high state of fertility by mixing swamp muck or peat with spent ashes from his soap and candle factory. The proportions he uses are, one part of spent ashes to three of peat, dug up in the fall and mixed with the ashes in the spring. After shoveling over two or three times, it is spread and plowed in. The effect is felt at once, and so far the manure has proved durable.

According to Mr Colman, in his Fourth Report, two-thirds of the manure used on the extensive garden and farm of Mr Cushing, near Boston, is made from meadow muck or peat. The compost for top dressing meadow and grass lands, is made by taking the muck from the pit in August or September, where it lies to the next year. The compost heap is then made on some convenient place, by spreading a layer of muck eight inches thick; on the muck four inches of ashes; then another layer of muck, and so on for five layers, making a pile five feet high, in the form of a ridge. This lies through the winter, is opened and mixed in the spring, and the next fall is spread on the land. The compost for plowed lands is made of two-thirds muck and one-third manure. Fresh manure, or that which has not fermented, is always used, and care is taken not to put in so much muck as to prevent the compost's heating. The fermentation of the manure decomposes the muck rapidly, and when this is done, the compost is fit for the land. Horse manure or unslacked lime, accelerates the fermentation—colder manure retards it. It is the opinion of Mr Cushing and his gardener, that muck for mixing with cowdung, or for putting in hog-styes, should be dug from the swamp six months before using, as the action of the atmosphere facilitates the change necessary. Muck, without this preparatory fermentation, they consider of little importance as a manure.

Pond Mud.—Pond mud, although not as rich in vegetable matter or humus as swamp muck or peat, is still one of the most valuable of fertilizers. The quantity of earthy matters it contains, is rather an advantage than otherwise, when applied to light or sandy soils, and will rarely be found injurious on any. As a manure, the action of pond mud is more immediate than that of unfermented muck, owing to the much greater proportion of salts and silicates it contains. It is astonishing what quantities of this manure are lying worse than useless in the thousands of mill ponds in our country. In the winter of 1839--40, Mr Whalen, of Saratoga county, drew from a pond 1000 loads of mud, and put it on a field of 17 acres; soil light and sandy, or gravelly, and reduced by *skinning* until it would produce nothing but sorrel and mullen. This field, planted to corn, gave him 850 bushels. The extra product from the use of this manure, he estimated at twenty bushels per acre. In the winter of 1840--41, he took from the same pond 700 loads, and applied it to two other fields, and with similar results. Mr Whalen has also, at different times, drawn 800 loads of muck from an ash swale, and found it to nearly or quite equal, in its effect on vegetation, the pond mud. After the corn, Mr Whalen has uniformly grown oats; and on these worn out lands, where he formerly would have lost his seed oats as well as the grass seeds used, he has been successful, both taking well where the mud or muck had been used. For heavy loams or clay, Mr Whalen is of the opinion that a mixture of lime or yard manure, with the muck or mud, would be indispensable. This mixture, the experience of Mr Clark, of Northampton, and others, shows, is well effected by placing the muck in the cattle-yards or pig-styes, to be incorporated with the manures by the feet or noses of the animals, and to act as absorbents of the urine and soluble matters that are too frequently lost.

Bones.—Bones, ground or crushed, form another powerful manure; and although but little used as yet in this country, there are some indications, such as the erection of mills for crushing them, that their use will soon become extensive, and our farmers be saved the mortifying spectacle, so long witnessed here, of seeing shiploads of bones exported to Europe, to be used by farmers there. The manner in which bones act as manures, and their value, will be best seen by a statement of their constituents. The bones of the ox, according to Berzelius, contain in 100 parts—

Cartilage,	33.3
Phosphate of lime,	55.35
Fluate of lime,	3.
Carbonate of lime,	3.85
Phosphate of magnesia,	2.05
Soda, with a little common salt,	2.45
	100.

The analysis of Fourcroy and Vauquelin, gives:

Gelatine and oil,	51.
Phosphate of lime,	37.7
Carbonate of lime,	10.
Phosphate of magnesia,	1.3
	100.

Johnson, in his lately published work on Fertilizers, says: "Dry bones contain about two-thirds their weight of earthy matter, the other third chiefly of animal matter, resembling glue. Of the earthy matter, five-sixths consist of phosphate of lime and magnesia. A ton of bone dust contains of

Animal matter, about	746 lbs.
Phosphate of lime, &c.	1,245 lbs.
Carbonate of lime, &c.	249 lbs."

It is evident, then, that bones abound in matters capable of producing ammonia. Dr. Dana estimates its power in this respect to be equal to 8 or 10 times that of cow dung, while, if the salts are regarded, 100 lbs. of bones contain nearly 66 times as much as the same quantity of cow dung. Experience proves that the power of aiding crops, between dung and bones, is about in the proportion of the constituents named. It is evident that much of the value of bones depend on their cartilage. Boiling bones, as generally practiced, has but little effect in extracting the gelatine; and does not remove even all the fat or oil. The finer bones can be crushed or ground, the better or quicker will their influence be felt; and boiling, by removing the exterior cartilage and fat, renders the crushing more perfect. It is owing to this cause, undoubtedly, that many of the English agriculturists prefer dry to fresh bones; as the dust made from the former is more suitable for sowing or drilling with seeds, than that of the latter. Bone dust is the most efficient on light and dry soils. It has been found also very useful on limestone soils and light loams; but on heavy clay or wet soils, this manure does little or no good. Bone dust is one of the most efficient manures on clover, particularly the white clover; exceeding gypsum in its effects on this plant. This is accounted for by the fact, that white clover abounds in phosphate of lime; and the phosphates of bones supply it in abundance. Although principally employed as a manure for turnips, in consequence of their importance in a rotation of crops for the animals of the farm, particularly sheep, it is considered by many farmers quite as useful, employed as a manure for potatoes, as it is for turnips. Bones are found to be more valuable, if subjected to a partial fermentation before being applied to the crops. If mixed with five or six times their weight of vegetable mould or fine rich earth, and turned over several times a few weeks before using, the value is much increased. Since the general use of bones has been introduced into England, vast quantities are gathered and imported from all parts of the world.

[To be continued.]

A Warning.—Died in Lexington, July 15th, Mr Hammond Locke, 53. The circumstances attending his death we hope will be a caution to persons not to go into the water when their blood is hot. He had been mowing that day, and at night he thought he would go into the water and bathe. He swam out a short distance and on returning began to falter and dropped his head partly under water, but not sinking, a person standing by reached his hand and pulled him out, but the vital spark had fled. A physician was called, but to no purpose. He said the deceased came to his end by being chilled and his blood stagnated.—*Mass. Plowman.*

There is a better way of telling when the sun rises than by consulting the almanac.

OF DRAINING AND ITS EFFECTS.

Among the many mechanical methods by which those changes are to be produced in the soil that are to fit it for the better growth of valuable crops, draining is now allowed to hold the first place. It may be useful briefly to state the several effects which in different localities are likely to follow an efficient drainage of the land:

1. It carries off all stagnant water, and gives a ready escape to the excess of what falls in rain.

2. It arrests the ascent of water from beneath, whether by capillary action or by the force of springs—and thus not only preserves the surface soil from undue moisture, but also frees the subsoil from the lingering presence of those noxious substances, which in undrained land so frequently lodge in it and impair the growth of deep-rooted plants.

3. It allows the water of the rains, instead of merely running over and often injuriously washing the surface, to make its way easily through the soil. And thus, while filtering through, not only does the rain-water impart to the soil those substances useful to vegetation, and which it always contains in greater or less abundance, but it washes out of the subsoil also, such noxious substances as naturally collect and may have been long accumulating there—rendering it unsound and hurtful to the roots. The latter is one of those benefits which *gradually* follow the draining of land. When once thoroughly effected, it constitutes a most important permanent improvement, and one which can be fully produced by no other available means. It will be permanent, however, only so long as the drains are kept in good condition. The same openness of the soil which enables the rains to wash out those soluble noxious substances which have been long collecting, permits them also to carry off such as are gradually formed, and thus to keep it in a sound and healthy state; but let this openness be more or less impaired by a neglect of the drainage, and the original state of the land will again gradually return.

4. This constant descent of water through the soil causes a similar constant descent of fresh air through its pores, from the surface to the depths of the drains. When the rain falls, it enters the soil and more or less completely displaces the air which is contained within its pores. This air either descends to the drains or rises into the atmosphere. When the rain ceases, the water, as it sinks, again leaves the pores of the upper soil open, and fresh air consequently follows. It is, in fact, sucked in after the water, as the latter gradually passes down to the drains. Thus, where a good drainage exists, not only is the land refreshed by every shower that falls—not only does it derive from the rains those important substances which occasionally, at least, are brought down by them from the atmosphere, and which are in a great measure lost where the waters must flow over the surface, but it is supplied also with renewed accessions of fresh air, which experience has shown to be so valuable in promoting the healthy growth of all our cultivated crops.

5. But other consequences of great practical importance follow from these immediate effects. When thus readily freed from the constant presence of water, the soil gradually becomes drier, sweeter, looser and more friable. The hard lumps of the stiff clay lands more or less disappear. They crumble more freely, offer less resistance to the plow, and are in consequence more easily and economically worked. These are practical benefits, equivalent to a change of soil, which only the farmer of stubborn clays can adequately appreciate.

6. With the permanent state of moisture, the *coldness* of many soils also rapidly disappears. In consequence of the drainage which has taken place in the parish of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, during the last 20 years, the crops arrive at maturity ten or fifteen days earlier than they formerly did.

7. On lands of every kind, the removal of the superfluous water is productive of another practical benefit: in its consequences it is equivalent to *an actual deepening of the soil*. Remove the waters, and the soil becomes dry to a greater depth; the air penetrates and diffuses itself wherever the waters have been, and the roots now freely descend into the almost virgin soil beneath.

8. It is not till the land is rendered dry, that the enterprising farmer has a fair field on which to expend his exertions. In wet soils, bones, wood ashes, and other artificial manures, are almost thrown away. Even lime exhibits but one-half of its fertilizing virtue, where water is allowed to stagnate in the soil.—*Johnston's Lectures.*

For the New England Farmer.

THE FARMER'S LOT.

Prosperity unmingled with adverse influences, is not the lot of any class of men,—and it was in a perfect knowledge of the human heart that this was so ordained;—for, accustomed to a constant enjoyment of the *gifts*, man would be apt to forget the *Giver*. The farmer has his share of disappointment with others—but he is the least liable to it, and the least disastrously affected by it. The first, because of his dependence for success in his business, chiefly and directly upon God. The second, because no ordinary calamity to his crops, in a single season, can reduce him to want or involve him in ruin. If he does not think himself blessed above others in being thus circumstanced, it is because he does not prize aright the fortunate exemption he enjoys—and because he is not fully aware of the losses, reverses and ruin attendant upon other pursuits.

There is not, I have often thought, a more pleasing view of the farmer's comparatively happy lot, than in the consideration of his *direct* dependence chiefly upon the beneficent provisions of the Almighty, for prosperity in his occupation. In depositing the seed in the ground, he looks to the genial influences of heat and moisture, for its germination; and in all its after stages, from the tender plant to the ripened grain, he looks to the sun of heaven and the rain of heaven, as the sole agencies, seconded by his own industry, through which his labors can be crowned with success in a plentiful harvest. When either of these indispensable agents is withheld from exerting its influence for an uncommon period during the vegetation, growth, or ripening of his crops, his prospects are shrouded in gloom, and he is awakened to a livelier sense of his dependence on Him in whose power alone it is to send the needed blessing. And when at last his fears are dissipated—(as in the case of the refreshing rain on Sunday, which broke the spell of a fearful drought)—he acknowledges, if not by his lips, in his heart—if that heart is not incapable of gratitude—the unmerited goodness and provident care of Him who notes even the sparrow's fall.

Standing in this near relation to the Giver of all good, thus dependent on his beneficence, and constantly observing evidences of his wisdom, goodness and power, the "undevout" *farmer*, no less than "the undevout astronomer," must be "mad."

The farmer's condition is enviable. If he knew the condition of others, in other pursuits, he would deem it so:—let him believe it so;—let him teach his offspring so;—and, loving his occupation, and honoring his occupation, let him teach his children to love and honor it—and to cultivate their minds and school their hearts, so that they may be an honor *to it*,—for IT IS NOT THE BUSINESS WHICH ENNOBLES THE MAN, BUT THE MAN WHICH ENNOBLES THE BUSINESS. Let him believe himself, and teach his children to believe, that there is no occupation more honorable, more honored, more useful, than the culture of the earth,—and that it is a privilege and a blessing to be able to eat the bread which he has brought out of the earth by his own honest industry—knowing that "it is cankered by no fraud, wet with no tears, stained with no blood."

J. H. D.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 22, 1843.

There was a fine variety of fruits on the tables of the Society today, contributed by the following gentlemen:

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., Cambridge; four boxes Franconia Raspberries, and one box Ohio Everbearing do.; all very fine.

From E. E. Bradshaw, Gooseberries and Raspberries, very fair.

From J. C. Howard, Brookline; seven dishes of Grapes; Black Hamburg and White Chasselas. Like the previous contributions of this gentlemen, they were finely ripened and colored, and very tempting specimens. Also, red and white Currants—very fine.

From S. & E. Hyde, Newton; specimens of Hyde's Seedling Cherries—very good.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown; fair specimens of Gooseberries.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn; several boxes of Black and White Tartarean Cherries. The former variety were the finest specimens shown this season. Also, two dishes Peaches; var. Coolidge's Favorite, of very high flavor and finely ripened.

From J. F. Allen, Salem; superb specimens of Peaches, var. Gross Mignonne; a dish of Figs and Bergamot Limes—very fragrant and beautiful.

From Dr. Z. B. Adams, Boston; a dish of Bigareau and Tartarean Cherries, large and fine.

From Maj. Wheeler, Framingham; two varieties of seedling (?) Cherries—one var. a black and of fine flavor; the other a red, sweet but past eating.

For the Committee,

J. L. L. F. WARREN.

Dutch wives generally assist their husbands in their business, often taking the most active share in it; and it is a common remark in Holland, that where the women have the direction of the purse and trade, the husbands seldom become bankrupts.

Why does flannel keep a man warm in winter, and ice from melting in summer? Because it prevents the passage of heat *from* the man and *to* the ice.

EFFECT OF TREES IN AMELIORATING CLIMATE.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

SIR—Sometime since, I wrote a communication for your paper, in which I gave some of my ideas on the subject of the probable effect of a proper distribution of trees in ameliorating the climate of a tract of country. Since that time, a farther investigation has led me to attach still greater importance to the subject, and to think that still greater advantages might be gained by a general and spirited attention to the subject. Although it may not be denied that clearing a country of a portion of the forests which for a long time have shaded its entire surface, has an effect to increase the general temperature of it, even though the work be indiscriminately executed, yet surely this can be construed into no argument against the opinion that the favorable effect would have been augmented in a great degree, had the work been done in a judicious manner.

It must be evident to the most superficial observer, that in our State at least, the work of the clearing away of the primeval forests has been performed in such a manner, that those portions of them which remain, and our cultivated lands, stand in very disadvantageous relative positions. There are too many highlands laid bare and too many lowlands uncultivated. That this manner of operation presented itself as the most natural, at the time of the first settlement, I will not pretend to deny: the humidity and fertility of the entire soil, preventing that want of those two important qualities, which many of our higher lands now experience. At that time they found the highlands moist enough for agricultural purposes—the lowlands far too much so. But now, (if I may be allowed to make the chain of my argument complete, by quoting from my former communication,) "the highlands by continued cropping, have become exhausted; whereas the lowlands, on account of their receiving the soil necessary for vegetation, washed from the higher lands, retain their fertility for a a longer period and probably never reach that permanent sterility which we so often perceive in our exhausted hills."

I have said that many of our highlands are exhausted, and I feel no inclination to correct the expression—I mean as far as they offer advantages for cultivation in comparison with most of our lowlands. How often, in our journeys through the country, do we behold large tracts of elevated land, so sterile that they seem scarcely able to afford nourishment to a crop of sickly mullens, and whose desolate and barren appearance affects us with painful emotions. The history of such a piece of land is plainly to be read upon its face. Here the father and grandfather of the present occupant, even to the earliest generations, have tilled and tilled and tilled. To produce alternate crops of corn and rye, has been its task, and faithfully it has repaid the toil expended on its surface, till now, exhausted and weary of continued effort, nature can go no farther. The causes of its deterioration have been two-fold: first, the long continued annual draught upon its natural fertility; second, the facility afforded by a constant state of tillage, for the washing of a large portion of its consequently loose particles of soil, to the lands about its base. And how often have we only to turn our eyes a little distance—perhaps but to the opposite side of the highway—and we behold another piece of land belonging to the same proprietor, rich in nature's virgin strength and fertility, yet in useful productiveness, falling short even of the last observed. Nourished by the alluvial deposits of ages, here brakes and bulrushes, or at best, grasses of the coarser sorts, flourish in rank luxuriance. To the owner of these two pieces of land, I would say of the latter, reclaim it: here is productive strength yet undrawn upon, which of itself is able to bear the continued taxation of many years' cropping. Moreover, from its position, its constant reception of the washings of the higher lands, will prevent it from ever acquiring that almost invincible sterility of many of the higher lands about it. To such of our lowlands as admit of a proper regulation of that great fertilizer, water, by allowing, at pleasure, of its admission and expulsion, this remark will apply with peculiar force.

Concerning the exhausted field first spoken of, I have no hesitation in recommending to the owner, to cover it with forest trees. Cover it with forest trees, if you desire to put it to the most profitable use. To raise a crop of any esculent annual, you have, in effect, to *create* the soil for its sustenance, and that against obvious disadvantages—some of which are the following, viz: its liability to drought, on account of its elevated situation and loose composition, and its incapacity of retaining the various applications used for its enrichment, for similar reasons. These difficulties of improvement, it cannot be denied, form strong objections to the continuance of its culture. But even here, experience has proved that certain species of forest trees will flourish well. Once established, their spreading branches and fallen leaves contribute to their own necessary moisture and sustenance. Such is the readiness with which certain species of trees adapt themselves to almost every variety of soil, that I doubt whether there are any lands so barren that they may be said to be unimprovable. Even on our most barren and sandy wastes, pines and some other sorts of trees, thrive with surprising vigor.

If the facts above stated are true, (and in their assertion I believe I am sustained by the experience of others,) it cannot, I think, be denied, that the re-covering of some of our exhausted highlands with such timber trees as are adapted to their situations, and cultivating in their stead, some of our lowlands, whose productive power is as yet untasked, and whose position, independent of their inherent fertility, better qualifies them for long continued agricultural operations, forms, at the present time, a part of a system of husbandry that would be most conducive to the profit of their proprietors.

Such are the motives to these practices, which present themselves to those whose sole object in their agricultural operations is the direct pecuniary reward attendant on their labors.

But the principal object of my communication at this time, is to offer some remarks on the effect of such operations as have been recommended above, in ameliorating the climate of a tract of country,—an effect limited or extended, of course, in proportion to the limitation or extension of the producing causes. Trees affect the warmth of the atmosphere, both by the actual caloric imparted to it from their own vital warmth, and by their breaking the force of the winds. The advantages of a piece of land well sheltered on the sides most exposed to blasting winds, by impending groves, over one across whose bleak extent they are at liberty to traverse unchecked, must, I think, be apparent to any one. Take, for example, the eastern counties of our own State, and I know not how properly to estimate the value of elevated plantations of trees, in breaking the force of our east winds; and indeed, I cannot but think that were such plantations generally and judiciously introduced, they would so break the force and harshness of these noxious winds, as not only to favor the culture of many tender plants, but also, by preventing, in a measure, those sudden changes to which we are exposed, so affect the general climate of the country, as to make it more healthy and genial, especially to those affected with pulmonary complaints.

But man is not the only animal whose comfort and well-being would be augmented thereby; our domestic beasts, being unable to protect themselves against atmospherical changes, by artificial means, would experience far greater benefits than he. Indeed, my ideas on this subject are well expressed in the following quotation from the (Edinburgh) *Plant. Kal.*:—"When farm lands are exposed to high winds, interspersing them with strips or masses of plantation, is attended with obviously important advantages; not only are such lands rendered more congenial to the growth of grass and corn, and the health of pasturing animals, but the local climate is improved.

The fact that the climate may be thus improved, has in many instances been sufficiently established. It is indeed astonishing how much better cattle thrive in fields even but moderately sheltered, than they do in an open and exposed country. In the breeding of cattle, a sheltered farm, or even a sheltered corner in a farm, is a thing much prized; and in instances where fields are taken by the season for the purpose of fattening, those most sheltered, never fail to bring the highest rents, provided the soil is equal to that of the neighboring fields, which are not sheltered by trees. If we inquire into the cause, we shall find that it does not altogether depend on an early rise of grass, on account of the shelter afforded to the lands by the plantations; but likewise, that cattle, which have it in their power in cold seasons, to indulge in the kindly shelter afforded them by the trees, feed better, because their bodies are not pierced by the keen winds of spring and autumn, neither is the tender grass destroyed by the frosty blasts of March and April."

Thus I have briefly given some of my ideas on the importance of the benefits to be gained by exerting ourselves to get our cultivated and wood lands into more advantageous relative situations, and have endeavored to support my own opinions in some degree, by citing the experience of others.

This subject, it appears to me does not receive the attention which its importance demands, from the community at large, neither is it sufficiently encouraged by our agricultural societies. It appears to me that they can scarcely do too much towards its encouragement, by means of pecuniary premiums, and can by no means, too strongly recommend it as a matter of general policy.

Ideas have an influence according to the source from which they come—and I am certain that nothing would so much conduce to a general attention to this subject, as the recommendation and encouragement of agricultural societies. The man who, by any extraordinary means, can, for one year, force a piece of ground to yield rather more than an average crop, is both honored, and rewarded by a premium; while he who on a barren waste, is provid-

ing a valuable inheritance for his posterity, is disregarded and neglected.

In a few instances, it is true, some of our agricultural societies have offered premiums for plantations of forest trees; yet as far as I am acquainted, these have never been attended with any conditions or recommendations as to relative location; and at one time particularly, I recollect being at an agricultural exhibition, where the chairman of the committee could not refrain from telling the successful claimant of a premium for a plantation of forest trees, that, in his opinion, he had covered with his flourishing grove, the most productive part of his arable land. To secure the advantages of any operations, they should be executed with discrimination.

Feeling, as I do, somewhat enthusiastic in this matter, I cannot but hope that it will, ere long, attract from the community an attention somewhat in comparison with its importance; and that our agricultural societies may come to see the propriety of giving it a share of that encouragement, which they are wont to bestow on, at least, not more important branches of rural economy.

OBSERVATOR.

HAM—CURING, &c.

Ham, in commerce, denotes the thigh of a hog or bear salted and dried, so as to preserve it in a state possessing a pungent and agreeable flavor. York, Hants, Wilts, and Cumberland, in England, and Dumfries and Galloway, in Scotland, are the counties most famous for producing fine hams. Those of Ireland are comparatively coarse, and without flavor. The hams of Portugal, Westphalia, and Virginia, are exquisitely flavored, and are in high estimation.

The method of curing hams in the most celebrated districts, is to rub them very hard with bay or other salt; then leave them on a stone bench, in order that the brine may discharge itself. In a few days the rubbing process is repeated; about half an ounce of saltpetre being added to each ham. When they have continued about a week longer on the bench, or in the salting tub among the brine, they are commonly hung up to dry in the sides of large open chimneys; some have them exposed to the smoke of wood, peats, coals, or other sorts of fuel, while others carefully avoid having them smoked. And when not sold sooner, they are continued in these situations till the approach of warm weather, when they are packed up in casks with straw, or the seeds of oatmeal, and consigned for sale. Hams lose about 20 per cent. of their weight in drying.

Hams may be cured so as to resemble those of Westphalia, by the following process:—Cover a young ham of pork with dry salt; let it be for 24 hours, to draw off the blood; then wipe it perfectly dry, and take one pound of brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of saltpetre, half a pint of bay salt, and three pints of salt; incorporate these ingredients in an iron pan over the fire, and stir them continually till they acquire a moderate degree of heat. In this pickle the ham must be suffered to remain for three weeks, frequently turning it, when it should be suspended in a chimney for drying, by means of smoke from no other but a wood fire. The smoke from oak saw-dust or shavings, is the best for imparting a fine flavor. This smoke contains imperfectly formed pyroligneous acid, which is the agent that communicates the flavor to the Westphalia hams.

In Dumfriesshire, the pickle for hams is sometimes made with one-half ale, which renders the hams shorter, and adds greatly to the richness of their flavor.

The imports of bacon and hams into England, have been kept low by the heavy duty of 28*s.* exacted on each cwt. But the duty having been recently greatly reduced, a large amount of hams cured in America will be sent to the English market.—*Farmers' Encyclop.*

HOPS.

The hop *(Humulus lupulus,)* is a well known climber, supposed to be indigenous to England, plants of it being found in hedgerows and waste places. The female flowers have been long used in many parts of Europe for the purpose of imparting a flavor to beer. It was not, however, cultivated in England for this purpose, until about the year 1525; and as the Reformation was then in progress, the introduction of the hop is perpetuated by the following doggerel:

"Hops, heresy, pickerel, and beer,
Were brought into England in one year."

The hop plant delights in a rich loam, or calcareous sand; and when these are situated on a calcareous bed, the plants will continue to flourish for many years; but otherwise ten or twelve years is about the limit of their continuance in perfection. Under favorable circumstances, as on the Kentish ragstone, the roots of the hop plant extend in some instances to a depth of eight or ten feet. The hop plant is usually raised from cuttings in the spring. "In the early part of the spring," says Mr Lance, "the old root begins to bud or shoot from the old stump of the last year's bine, which will have two or more buds; the crown of the root is then cleared, and these old stumps are cut off, or most part of them, the hole covered up, and the crown of the root throws up additional shoots to be tied up the poles. The plant is therefore said to have an annual stem, but a perennial root. The cuttings, or old stumps, are bedded for a season, to make roots the best way they can from the edge of the cutting; the plant being exceedingly tenacious of life, every portion of the crown cutting that has a bud, will grow and throw out roots from the extremity of the woody cutting; they will make a circle of roots when healthy, and throw up bine from the eyes or buds at the surface of the ground, and other roots will issue from under the eyes. The shoots of the former year that may have become covered with earth, will make plants as layers, throwing out many fibrous roots before they are cut off from the stump or crown. This is often the most successful method of obtaining plants, although it may in some measure weaken the old root; but the layer gets the plants a year more forward, as the roots are already formed when the plant is taken from the old stock; but if all the supernumerary shoots are cut off after the principal ones are well up the pole, then there can be no suckling plants formed."

The qualities of the hop regarded by the dealers are, the color, scent, seed, and glutinous touch. The color, which should be a light green, is attained either by a very careful and early picking, or by exposing the hops when drying to the action of fumes of sulphur. By exposure to the air, however, the natural brown color of the hops thus treated returns.

The hop plant is subject to many diseases, to the attacks of caterpillars and other insects, to mildew, and to a variety of atmospherical influences, which renders it ever the sport of the weather, and occasions the proverbial uncertainty of the crop.—*Ibid.*

PLOWING IN GREEN CROPS.

The plowing in of green vegetables on the spot where they have grown, may be followed as a method of manuring and enriching *all* land, where other manures are less abundant. Growing plants bring up from beneath, as far as their roots extend, those substances which are useful to vegetation, and retain them in their roots and stems. By plowing in the whole plant, we restore to the surface what had previously sunk to a greater or less depth, and thus make it more fertile than before the green crop was sown.

This manuring is performed with the least loss by the use of vegetables in the green state. By allowing them to decay in the open air, there is a loss of both organic and inorganic matter: if they be converted into fermented (farm-yard) manure, there is also a large loss; and the same is the case if they are employed in feeding stock, with a view to their conversion into manure. In *no other* form can the same crop convey to the soil an equal amount of enriching matter as in that of green leaves and stems. Where the *first* object, therefore, in the farmer's practice is, so to use his crops as to enrich his land, he will soonest effect it by plowing them in in the green state.

Another important result is, that the beneficial action is almost immediate. Green vegetables decompose rapidly, and thus the first crop which follows a green manuring, is benefited and increased by it. But partly for this reason, the green manuring of grain-cropped land, if aided by no other manure, must generally be repeated every second year.

It is said that grain crops which succeed a green manuring, never lodge—and that the produce of grain is greater in proportion to the straw, than when manured with fermented dung.

But it is deserving of separate consideration, that green manuring is especially adapted for improving and enriching soils which are poor in vegetable matter. Living plants contain in their substance not only all they have drawn up from the soil, but also a great part of what they have drawn down from the air. Plow in these living plants, and you necessarily add to the soil more than was taken from it—in other words, you make it richer in *organic* matter. Repeat the process with a second crop, and you make it richer still—and it would be difficult to define the limit beyond which the process could no further be carried.

Those soils only are beyond the reach of this improving process, on which plants refuse to grow at all. But for those plants which grow naturally upon the soil, agricultural skill may substitute others, which will increase more rapidly, and produce a larger quantity of green leaves and stems for the purpose of being buried in the soil. Hence the selection of particular crops for turning in—those being obviously the fittest which in the given soil and climate grow most rapidly, or which produce the largest quantity of vegetable matter in the shortest time and at the smallest cost.—*Johnston's Lectures on the Application of Chemistry to Agriculture.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1843.

MUCK OR SWAMP MUD.

Generally, the latter part of summer is the most favorable time for taking the mud or muck from pond-holes, wet meadows and swamps. Now the water is less in the way, and the surface of the lowlands is firmer that at any other season in the year. In these low spots are accumulated the remains of the vegetable growth of ages upon ages. This rotted vegetable matter is natural food for vegetable growth. Immersed, as much of it has been, for hundreds and thousands of years in stagnant water, it usually is not good for the soil if applied immediately upon its removal from its bed. Let it be exposed to the action of the weather at least one year, or surely let it get one thorough freezing before it is used as a manure or as an ingredient of the compost heap. Much of the prejudice against this muck as a fertilizer, has been created by the habit of using it too soon after it is dug. When thus used, its effects for the first year are as often injurious as beneficial. And even if useful afterwards, no credit is allowed for the good then done; the muck was watched the first year, and it was then judged to be of little worth. Afterwards it is forgotten, among the things which operate in producing a good crop. But it does, no doubt, in the end, answer a good purpose upon all light soils to which it is applied.

This muck, being almost exclusively vegetable matter, is obviously most useful on the soils most deficient in vegetable matter, such as the sandy and gravelly. In whatever state it is applied to them, it in the end increases their fertility. But notwithstanding this, it is good economy to let the muck take exposure to the elements one season before it is used. Then it may be expected to be serviceable to the first as well as to subsequent crops.

If this brief view be correct, then it is desirable for the farmer who has this article on his premises, to have a pile of it always on hand. There is no danger that one will throw out too much of it. Go to work, then, at the first convenient opportunity, and be throwing it up where it can drain and cook.

Much of this article can be taken where you want to open ditches for draining and improving your wet meadows. To a great extent, muck-digging and the reclaiming of wet meadows may go on together, and be effected by one and the same operation. Where the two birds can be killed with one stone, few farmers can do any thing better than to throw the stone.

This meadow muck is good for the compost heap, and should be on hand for throwing into the hog-yard, the barn-yard, the barn-cellar, &c. But it should not be used too freely here. All is not good manure that is just thrown into the manure yard and then carted out. One may waste labor in diluting his manures too much. Two loads of meadow mud or muck to one of dung is as much as is found profitable.

It is the farmers more removed from the city, who *cannot* buy manure if they would, to whom we especially recommend muck digging. They can do it at little cost, and they can add to the fertility of their farms in this way, without feeling the cost. The lowlands are themselves, when drained, the best lands, and when draining them, one can get a serviceable article for his warm uplands. Go, then, to the pond-holes, swamps and wet meadows.

For various ways of composting and using meadow muck, see Dr. Dana's Muck Manual.

THE SICK ROOM.

Successive days and nights of watching and anxiety, unfits one for connected thought upon any other subject than such as spring up around the bed of suffering. Many of the ordinary cares and duties of life must be postponed when sickness lays our kindred upon its restless and alarming bed. Our readers must excuse us if we this time speak to them from the hushed and darkened chamber, rather than from the sunny field.

But should we send out to you a thought or reflection from beside the bed where conjugal affection trembles, or where fever threatens to sever fraternal bonds, we should even then be dwelling upon cares and duties, labors and feelings, which are common to farmers' homes. All of you, at times, must either act or suffer in the sick room. God's will is *there* to be done or to be borne. Favored—blessed are they who can bring with them to the couch of disease, christian faith, and hope, and resignation. Heaven give them to us and to you in greater fullness.

The arrows of death fly thick across the paths in which you and your kindred walk. An insect, a worm, may be the cause of pain and of death. Cold may snap, fire may consume, water may dissolve the vital cord. Disease, thousand-formed, may meet you in every path and strike you at any hour. The healthful labors of the farm, the simple fare at your tables, and the free air you breathe, all serve to protect against disease and to prolong your days. But yet disease and death will come. Happy will it be for us when we can look upon them and bear them with unshrinking fortitude and all-conquering faith.

Perpetual seed-time and perpetual harvest reign together in the moral world. The seed of perennial plants may be sown each day and each hour. Their culture is never over. Humble trust in Him who gives sunshine and showers, seed-time and harvest, whose agency and help is seen in every furrow you turn, in each springing plant, in every blade of grass, in each blushing fruit and whitening grain—humble trust in Him—sincere devotedness to his will—doing justly to man, and loving mercy—reverencing God in every daily act—and treating all men always as brethren—these things—this sowing to the spirit, may be going on while one is tilling the natural field, or gathering the earth's bounties into his storehouses and barns.

Times will come—they do come—when the inner man needs the fruits of wise and faithful spiritual culture. Stand by the bed of sickness, hear the racking and consuming cough, see the choking blood flow from ruptured lungs, feel the burning temples and the fitful pulse—observe the twitching muscle and the restless limb—observe there the weariness and languor and pains of wearisome days and wearisome nights, and the darkened chamber of sickness if unillumined by religious faith and hope, seems but the portal to a dark and endless night—to hopeless annihilation. But to the illumined eye of christian faith, there is opened a bright world beyond, where may be seen those who were sown natural bodies, raised spiritual bodies, and dwelling in the bosom of infinite love, and enjoying the society of the holy and the happy. To that world, hope carries one's suffering friend, and his own soul. Sickness to him then, is only the instrument of that death which is but an entrance upon a nobler life.

There are sweeter fruits and more precious grains than those which grow in your gardens and fields. When the shadows of closing life deepen upon the eyes of the body, then the worth and richness of the fruits of the spirit become more visible and distinct. The faithful soul, nourished by these, feels strong for its flight to that world where there is laid up for it a crown of rejoicing. Bereaved affection can dry its tears in the trust that the beloved dead still live—live in peace and joy. Let us not forget to sow the seeds of the better fruits and richer grains that grow in the fair fields of the world above.

PRODUCTIVE FARMING—or a Familiar Digest of the Recent Discoveries of Liebig, Johnston, Davy, and other celebrated writers on Vegetable Chemistry, showing how the Results of Tillage might be greatly augmented. By Joseph A. Smith.

Such is the title of a work of 150 pages, price 31 1-4 cents, sent us by Redding & Co., 8 State street, who have it for sale. We have had no opportunity the past week, on account of sickness in our family, to read any thing, and have not turned over the leaves of this book. The compiler has a good field, and if he has done his work well, the book must be worth much more than its cost.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, July 29, 1843.

A meeting of the Society was held. The President, M. P. Wilder, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Walker, from a special committee appointed at the last meeting, made a verbal report, that it was expedient to hold the usual exhibition of Fruits and Flowers the present year; which report was unanimously accepted.

A committee of three was chosen to nominate a Committee of Arrangements, who reported as follows: "The committee would nominate the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee of Arrangements for the Annual Exhibition the ensuing year, with power to fill vacancies, and add to their number, if they deem it expedient, viz: Messrs Samuel Walker, B. V. French, Otis Johnson, Josiah Stickney, J. A. Kenrick, C. M. Hovey, Joseph Breck, J. F. Allen, J. L. L. F. Warren, Samuel Pond, David Haggerston, F. W. Macondray, Cheever Newhall, and Dr J. C. Howard"

Voted, to accept the above report with the amendment, that the committee have authority to make choice of sub-committees, and also to report the day of the exhibition at the next meeting of the Society. Adjourned for two weeks.

EBEN. WIGHT, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

[Want of time and the length of the reports compels us to defer the account of Saturday's exhibition.]

☞ We were favored with a most refreshing rain on Sunday, which greatly revived the drooping crops. There had been but one or two slight showers for *forty-three* days previous.

It is stated that so severe has been the drought in the Connecticut valley, that the farmers have been obliged to feed out hay to their cattle, there being no grass in the fields.

Lightning.—While so many deaths by lightning are occurring in different parts of the country, it is important to remember one simple prescription, viz: when a person is struck down by lightning, lose no time in dashing cold water upon him, even if he is apparently dead. By this means many lives may be preserved which would otherwise be lost.—*Salem Reg.*

The Buffalo Advertiser says, Mr Alonzo L. Fish, of Herkimer, from only 20 cows, made last season, 13,996 pounds of excellent cheese, besides 301 pounds of good butter. To say nothing of the butter, there was a product equal to 700 pounds of cheese to each cow.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending July 30.

July, 1843.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	24	72	92	76	E.
Tuesday,	25	57	80	66	N.
Wednesday,	26	62	86	76	S.
Thursday,	27	70	86	74	N. E.
Friday,	28	66	88	74	S.
Saturday,	29	74	86	80	N. E.
Sunday,	30	62	60	58	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 31, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 375 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 3000 Sheep and 264 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were not sustained. Few extra, $4.50. First quality, $4 00 a $4 37½. Second quality, $3.50 a $4.00. Third quality, $3 00 a $3 37½.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $15, $30.

Sheep—Very dull. Lots were sold from $1.00, 1.75, and $2 00.

Swine.—One lot to peddle, sows and barrows, averaging 120 lbs. 4½ cents. At retail 5 a 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

SEEDS Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $0 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The supplies during the past week have been much greater than the demand, and prices, except for very choice lots have again fallen off.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 60 to 61—Southern, round yellow, old, 58 a 59—Southern flat yellow, new, 57 a 58—do. do white 53 a 00—do New Orleans, 50 a 52—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 00 a 70—do Southern, 60 a 62—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00—Northern do. 29 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 23 a 25—Bran, 15 a 18.

FLOUR. The transactions early in the week were for Genesee $5 1-4 a 5 5-16, but owing to the heat of the weather since, and the arrivals being much larger than expectation, holders were anxious to realize on landing, and submitted to a decline of 25c per brl.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 50 a 5 62—do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 5 50—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 50 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $5 62 a 0 0—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00,—Georgetown, $5 50 a 6 00—Richmond Canal, $5 62 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 5 12—do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 87 a 5 00. Rye, $3 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. The market for Beef and Pork remains firm, the stock of the latter being materially less than the same period last year. There is a heavy supply of Lard.

Beef—Mess 4 mo new bbl. $8 50 a 8 75—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, 7 00 a 7 25—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo bbl $13 00 a 13 50—do Clear $12 00 a 12 50 do. Mess, 11 00 a 00 00—do Prime $9 00 a 950—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 0 a 0—do store, uninspected, 7 a 8—do dairy, 13 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins 00 a 00—do South and Western, 5 a 7—Hams, Boston, 6 a 6½—Southern and Western, 5½ a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 5—do new milk, 5 a 6.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad val. and 3 cts per pound.

The transactions during the week in this article have been limited. The supply of fleece Wool in market of the new clip has been considerably increased, and no doubt a fair demand will soon take place, as prices have advanced so materially in the country that manufacturers will soon turn their attention to the market for their supplies. A moderate demand exists for coarse foreign, the stock of which is gradually diminishing.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 35—Do 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30 -1-4 and common do 25 a 27—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 28 a 32—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 19 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

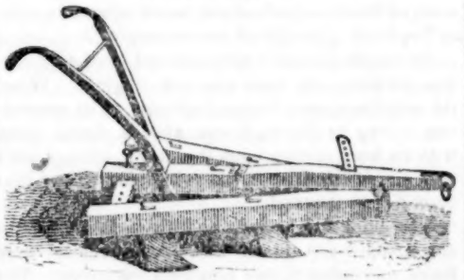
1st sort Mass 1842, lb. 15 a 16. 2d do. do. do. 13 a 14.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 3 to 4c.—New 5 to 6.

EGGS. 12 a 14.

CULTIVATORS.

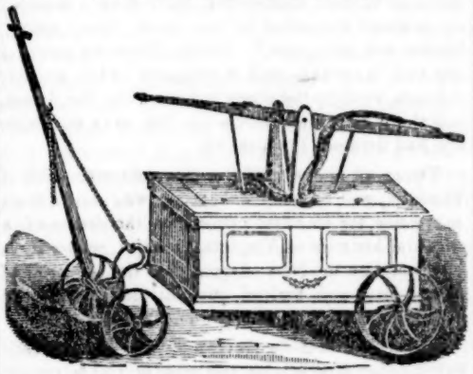


Howard's Improved Fixed and Expanded Cultivators, of all sizes. The cultivator is an implement that is coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and serves in a great measure in lieu of hoeing. The teeth are so constructed as to raise the ground, and leaves it very light and free for cultivation, and at the same time destroys the weeds.

These Cultivators are best adapted to free and easy ground, for running through rows of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, and used in the cultivation of Hops, instead of the plough and hoe, and are found far superior to either. It is likewise well adapted to harrow in grain and grass seed; and for the many uses to which this implement may be applied, it must be considered one of the most valuable and useful tools that is used on a farm, and is coming into very general use.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market st. June 28.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,



A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

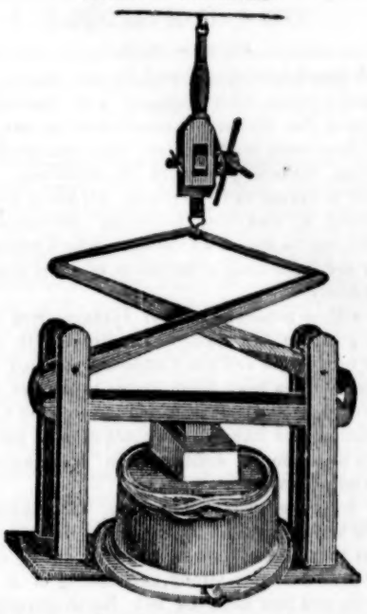
DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.

CHEESE PRESSES.



SELF-GOVERNING CHEESE PRESSES—two kinds—lately improved by the Shakers. These are so constructed that they govern and regulate themselves without weights, and are by far the best presses now in use.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street. JOS. BRECK & CO.

June 7, 1843.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

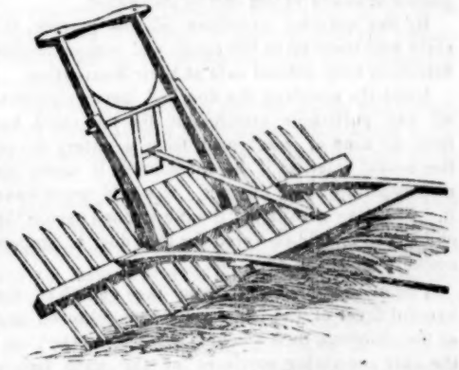
Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts Feb 15.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FAITHFUL DOG.

BY MRS. N. S.

The attachment manifested by the canine race for their owners, their sagacity and faithfulness, have been the theme of numberless stories, and many have been led to believe them endowed with the same reasoning powers as ourselves. It is neither to assent to this opinion, nor yet to attempt confuting it, that the following incidents are penned, but to record an instance which transpired under my immediate observation, of their devotion and fidelity.

It will be remembered that Alabama was originally a part of Mississippi Territory. Its contiguity to Georgia and the Carolinas, induced numberless families from those States to remove there. The route pursued by them led through the Cherokee nation, and like the Israelites of old, the emigrants experienced difficulties in reaching safely the land of promise.

In some seasons of the year, the rivers and creeks are so swollen by the frequent rains as to render them troublesome. It was during one of these periods that a family, consisting of a man, his wife and four children left North Carolina to settle themselves at Cahawba, the original seat of government, and in crossing some stream, they were upset, and precipitated with all their earthly goods into the water. With the greatest difficulty, the head of the family succeeded in rescuing his wife, and three of the children, together with the wagon and horses, from their perilous situation; but the baby, with the principal part of the baggage, had gone to the bottom.

Half distracted, the mother, bethought her of endeavoring to rescue the child, and holding up one of its little frocks, she directed their dog, of the Newfoundland breed, to seek for it at the spot in which it was believed to have perished. Diving under the water, the dog disappeared. The most intense distress was of course experienced, with faint hopes of his ultimate success; but in a few seconds the agitation of the water announced his coming, and the dog arose to the surface with the child, holding his clothes firmly gripped between his teeth, and swimming with it to the land, deposited it safely at the feet of its mother.

By the untiring exertions of the parents, the child was restored to life again, and without farther detention they arrived safe at their destination.

Until the accident, the dog had never manifested any particular attachment for the child, but from the time of rescuing it from a watery grave, the animal acted as if he considered it under his own superintending charge. It would never leave it. Sleeping or waking, it sat crouched beside the child, who soon discovered for the dog a proportionable degree of affection.

The mother soon died from the effects of the baneful fever of the country--then followed one of the children, then another, and yet another, and the only remaining survivors of the once happy family were the father, the child, and the faithfully attached dog.

And now the storms of fate gathered around this poor offspring of misfortune. The father sunk under the weight of his accumulated misfortunes, and fell into intemperate habits. The child was neglected, left for hours to the companionship of his dog, and the loneliness of its own melancholy lot. Young as it was, for it was then only three years of age, it was suffered to wander where it listed, and it would stroll in the woods far away from its home, with no one to guide its course but its own childish fancies, secure in the protection of its mute attendant. I have seen it sleeping beneath a hedge, its innocent head pillowed upon the faithful creature, its little arms twined around its neck.

For more than a year they led this kind of itinerant life—and as they always returned ere nightfall, and the boy grew in strength, the father took little heed of either.

There was something remarkable about the dog and child—both seemed to shun communion with their kind—attaching themselves solely to each other—when weary, it occasionally sought its desolate home, and if pressed by hunger, stopped on the way to solicit from some charitable neighbor a slice of bread—and food was never refused it, either for itself or the friend accompanying it.

At length the child sickened and died also, owing, probably, to exposure and neglect. When the neighbors went in to administer to its necessities, during its illness, it was always found lying with its head resting upon the dog's shaggy neck with one of its arms twined around it, and thus drew its latest breath.

The child was buried, and from this time the dog drooped and pined away. No efforts were found successful to lure him from the grave. The food with which he was daily supplied, remained untasted until the morning the miserable father who had lived to see his household destroyed, his hearth desolated, found the little mound which covered his child, scratched up to a considerable depth, with the lifeless remains of the faithful dog lying in the cavity.—*Philadelphia Forum.*

Dreaming to Some Purpose.—On the trial of Clifford, at St. Albans, Vt., a Mrs Marvin testified that after the drowning she dreamed of travelling "in a particular direction in search of the shawls which were upon the body of the deceased persons. She came to a log and passed it; and at a short distance beyond, discovered both shawls doubled up, covered somewhat in the sand, lying among bushes and tall grass." On the following morning she told her dream, and in company with another witness, went to the place indicated by the dream, and there were the shawls in the very condition she had dreamed them to be.

Those who have read the very interesting life of Tennant, will remember that he was saved from conviction for an awful crime, by the dream of a man and his wife in Virginia, both of whom travelled on foot to New Jersey for the purpose of saving him, and arrived just in time, while the court was sitting.

It is also a fact—a fact which we have investigated—that Mrs Adams, the wife of Colt's victim, on the night before her husband's murder, dreamed that she saw him killed, cut up, and packed in a box. So vivid was the dream, and so deep the impression made upon her mind, that she opposed his going out on the fatal day. Nor, when he failed to come home at night, had she any doubt of his awful fate.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The human body consists of 240 bones, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

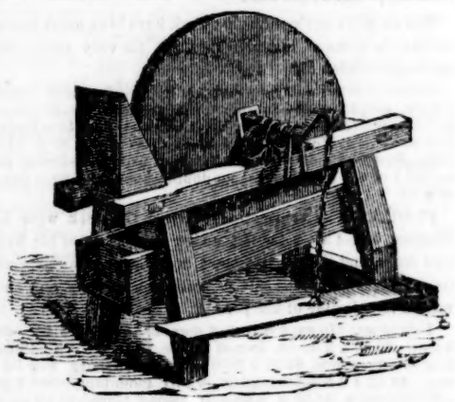
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

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21 School Street.